

"Rubbing Alcohol Compound," since it did not contain ordinary (ethyl) alcohol but consisted of a mixture of isopropyl alcohol, acetone, and water.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Rubbing Alcohol Compound," was false and misleading since it did not consist of ordinary (ethyl) alcohol but did consist of isopropyl alcohol, acetone, and water. It was alleged to be misbranded for the further reason that it was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article, namely, rubbing alcohol compound. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the package failed to bear on its label a statement of the quantity or proportion of isopropyl alcohol, since the declaration "Iso Propyl Alcohol 70 Proof" was not such a statement but was meaningless.

On May 18, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27560. Misbranding of Economy First Aid Kits. U. S. v. 176 2/3 Dozen Packages of Economy First Aid Kits. Default decree of condemnation. Product delivered to a charitable institution. (F. & D. No. 87457. Sample No. 63131-B.)

These kits contained several articles one of which bore on the bottle label the statement that it was an iodide compound, and on the carton the statement that it was an iodine compound; whereas it was neither but was a chloramine and potassium iodate compound.

On March 25, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 176 $\frac{2}{3}$ dozen packages of Economy First Aid Kits at Le Center, Minn., alleging that they had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 2, 1936, by the Union Products Co., from New York, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "This Economy Kit contains * * * stainless iodine compound."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the carton, "This economy kit contains * * * stainless iodide [iodine] compound," and the designation, "Novo Iodide Compound," on the bottle label were false and misleading since the article was a chloramine and potassium iodate compound and not an iodine compound nor an iodide compound.

On February 7, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be delivered to a hospital or other charitable institution.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27561. Adulteration and misbranding of Endovarin. U. S. v. 18 Cartons and 2 Bottles of Endovarin. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 39393, 39881. Sample Nos. 17874-C, 27454-C.)

This product was represented to consist of desiccated whole ovary with added follicular fluid, but in fact contained no demonstrable proportion of follicular fluid.

On April 27 and June 21, 1937, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of New York and the District of New Jersey, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 18 cartons of Endovarin at New York, N. Y., and 2 bottles of Endovarin at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Harrower Laboratory, Inc., from Glendale, Calif., into the State of New York on or about March 30, 1937, and from New York, N. Y., into the State of New Jersey on or about April 16, 1937, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, desiccated whole ovary with added follicular fluid.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the carton, "Each tablet contains 2 gr. of desiccated whole ovary with added follicular fluid," was false and misleading, since it contained but an inconsequential amount of, if any, follicular fluid.

On May 22 and August 4, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*